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SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1906.

I call, therefore, a complete and  
generous education that which fits a  
man to perform justly, skillfully and  
magnanimously all the offices, both  
private and public, of peace and war.  
—Milton.

## The Social Club Infamy.

Last Sunday we called attention  
through these columns to the fake social  
clubs of Richmond and the devilry they  
were working. But it appears from a  
communication in to-day's paper from the  
pen of Rev. Thomas Semmes, president  
of the Board of Charities, that the pic-  
ture which we painted was not half so  
black as the clubs themselves.

Mr. Semmes is in charge of the work at  
St. Andrew's House, and his position  
brings him in close relationship with the  
class from whom these clubs get their  
main patronage. He has been at great  
pains to ascertain the truth, and he with-  
held his comments until he was sure of  
his facts. He has not overrated the  
case. There was no need of it. The plain  
facts are sufficiently bad to arouse the  
community. These clubs are a disgrace  
and a menace; they are breeding crime  
and poverty, and they must be put out  
of commission.

The Times-Dispatch is not fanatic on  
the temperance question. Men will have  
liquor to drink, and we believe that in a  
city like Richmond the evil is minimized  
by having the traffic carried on under  
the restrictions of law. But these fake  
clubs are organized and operated for  
the purpose of carrying on the liquor traf-  
fic in defiance of law, and carrying on  
other traffic of a more infamous character.  
They set at naught all laws, civil and  
moral, and Sunday is the heyday of  
their revelry.

It is true that they have charters, but  
they were never chartered to carry on  
this devilish business, and the General  
Assembly should lose no time in reckon-  
ing with them. Mayor McCarthy says  
that he knows full well that the clubs  
exist, and that they are as corrupt as  
they can be, but he was advised by com-  
monwealth's Attorney Richardson that  
under the existing law there was no  
power in the city that could disturb them,  
as they were clearly within their legal  
rights. This condition cannot be tolerated.  
We feel sure that the General Assembly  
will not allow such disorder to be con-  
tinued. We invite every member to read  
the communication of Mr. Semmes and  
take it to heart.

## A Peasant Meeting in Russia.

During the summer of 1905 an observant  
Englishman, Mr. Bernard Pares, made a  
journey through some of the country dis-  
tricts of Russia, with a view to studying  
the reform movement then actively under  
way among the peasants. At the more  
or less typical cantonal village of Pry-  
amukhino it was his good fortune to be  
present at a characteristic and some-  
what important peasants' meeting, and  
he has contributed an account of what  
he saw and heard there to the current  
number of the Contemporary Review.

The peasants of Russia are ninety per  
cent. of the population of the Czar's  
dominions. Diverse as may be their con-  
dition and environment in different dis-  
tricts, says Mr. Pares, they are always  
bound together in a sort of close cor-  
porate family. Land belongs not to in-  
dividuals, but to the village as a whole.  
Local questions are decided by the vil-  
lage meeting, where a two-thirds vote  
establishes, by the law of the empire, a  
legal "sentence." But the will of the  
meetings may be overruled by the land  
captains, whose title and function were  
established during the reactionary reign  
of Alexander III. So dominating is the  
position of the land captain that one of  
them recently felt justified in observing  
to his peasants: "I am your Czar, and I  
am your God."

But the peasants are by no means with-  
out ways of giving effectiveness and force  
to their wishes. One thing that proves  
a conspicuous aid in this direction is  
their remarkable solidarity. Even the  
emigrant, or "go-away," is permanently  
bound in many ways to his village. A  
close connection between town and  
country life is thus ensured, which has  
proved of the utmost value in furthering  
the propaganda for reform. Another im-  
portant point in favor of the peasantry  
is their common-sense moderation. If the  
meeting at which Mr. Pares was present  
may fairly be regarded as typical, it  
would appear that the land-owners of Rus-  
sia are urging their needs with an intel-  
ligence and a lack of excitement which  
merit both sympathy and final success.

This meeting took place in front of the  
cantonal courthouse, where were gath-

ered about the clerk's table some 150  
village representatives. The following  
"demands" were presented in a well-  
written paper and adopted with practical  
unanimity:

1. Full freedom in the matter of sec-  
ondary and higher education.
2. The abolition of all class discrimina-  
tions in the eye of the law.
3. The abolition of indirect and other  
taxes on the peasantry.
4. The conversion of the lands of pri-  
vate owners, of the crown, of the appen-  
ages, the monasteries and the church, into  
property of the State for proportionate  
distribution.
5. Freedom of speech, of meeting, of  
association and of the press.
6. The eight-hour day in all industrial  
work and the freedom of strikes.
7. The summoning of a national rep-  
resentative body, on the basis of free and  
universal suffrage.
8. The speedy cessation of the Russo-  
Japanese war.

Full pardon for all exiles and prison-  
ers who have suffered for the rightful  
cause of the people.

The only one of these points which  
aroused serious dissent was No. 8, which  
the "old-fashioned" loudly deplored as  
an attempt to dictate to the Emperor  
on a cardinal point of foreign policy.  
It was subsequently passed in a mod-  
ified form, however. There is certainly  
significance, as Mr. Pares points out, in  
the fact that the very first demand of  
all was for better education. "This," he  
says, "at once stamps the movement as  
one of reform," and is a forcible answer  
to those in power, who, for the most  
obvious reasons, "do not wish that Rus-  
sians should think." The fourth point,  
with the second, constitutes the principal  
material demand of the peasants. Ex-  
treme as this demand may appear at first  
glance, it is interesting to note that its  
underlying principle, at least, is not with-  
out many sympathizers among "men of  
all classes and shades of opinion." And,  
finally, point sixth is of particular in-  
terest as evidencing that close solidarity  
of town and country which is so im-  
portant a feature of the whole peasant movement.

The time has obviously passed away  
when an appeal to the instinct of sheer  
obedience to the existing order suffices to  
still the cry of the peasantry for a more  
equitable division of things. But it is  
noteworthy that in all the discussion that  
attended the adoption of these demands,  
"no one showed any disrespect for Rus-  
sian tradition, and the Emperor's name  
was not mentioned at all." "These peo-  
ple," says Mr. Pares, "understood solid  
order and responsibility better than many  
suppose." Their potential fitness for par-  
liamentary fitness was, in many ways,  
indeed, very palpable.

In thus giving a detailed account of the  
procedure and the tone of one particular  
village meeting, Mr. Pares seems fully  
justified in believing that he is not only  
indicating the great possibilities now  
latent in a great nation, but is also  
recording "a typical event which is of  
genuine importance to the future history  
both of Russia and Europe."

## White House Reports.

In discussing the "Mrs. Morris in-  
cident" in the White House, Mr. Pou, of  
North Carolina said:

"It is possible things may have occurred  
which should not have occurred, but I  
do not believe the President of the  
United States should be criticised be-  
cause some of his subordinates may have  
gone a little too far."

That isn't the point. The President's  
assistant secretary sent out a report of  
the affair which reputable newspaper men  
say was one-sided, inaccurate and thor-  
oughly misleading. Mr. Howard, of the  
Washington Star, who is vouched for by  
our own correspondent in Washington as  
thoroughly reliable, says that he was  
sitting not a dozen feet from Mrs. Morris,  
that she did not elevate her voice in the  
slightest degree while talking to Barnes,  
and did so only when the officers started  
to put their hands on her, and that then  
her outcry could not have been called a  
scream, or "shriek" as Barnes termed it  
several times in his statement. She pro-  
tested, as any woman of her standing  
would have done, against the men putting  
their hands on her, and then became  
hysterical. The two officers dragged her  
along the asphalt walk to the White  
House, and then it was that a negro  
porter came out of the White House, and,  
picking up the woman by the legs, some  
distance above her shoe tops, helped carry  
her down to the entrance to the grounds,  
where a van was waiting.

Our correspondent further says that  
every newspaper man present, save one,  
and he a notorious partisan of the White  
House, tells precisely the same story. In  
the first article which we wrote on the  
subject we relied upon the account given  
by the President's assistant secretary,  
accepting it in good faith and drawing  
our conclusions therefrom. We went so  
far as to say that it was inconceivable  
that the officers of the White House  
could do violence to a woman who was  
conducting herself properly, but in the  
light of subsequent developments we  
have the sense of one whose confidence  
has been abused.

It is a serious reflection upon the  
White House; that those of us who do  
not reside in Washington cannot rely  
implicitly upon official statements sent  
out from the executive mansion. There  
should be no occasion for an investiga-  
tion. Mr. Roosevelt owes it to himself  
and to the people of these United States  
who have done him honor, to make an  
investigation on his own account and  
let the public know whether or not the  
statement which his assistant secretary  
has caused to be published in the public  
print is a true and exact statement, or  
a partisan, one-sided and misleading re-  
presentation of a most distressing in-  
cident. If he fails to do so, there is one  
paper in the United States at least which  
will be more careful hereafter how it ac-  
cepts in good faith any emanations from  
Mr. Roosevelt's mansion.

## Ought One to Work Himself to Death?

In the very interesting sketch which  
we published of the late President  
Harper, of the Chicago University, it  
was shown that he was a man of in-  
defatigable energy, and that he attempt-  
ed to crowd into one life-time more work  
than any one man was capable of per-  
forming well without destroying his

health and bringing his life to an un-  
timely end. We doubt not that Mr.  
Harper was the victim of his own in-  
guity, and that his useful life would  
have been prolonged if he had treated  
himself with more consideration.

The question here arises whether or  
not a man has the right to work him-  
self to death in any cause. The Bible  
clearly teaches that all that we have  
in this world, our talents, our energies,  
our mind, our soul and our body, are  
committed to us in trust and are to be  
treated as such. In that view, clearly  
a man has no right to abuse himself  
in any way—no more right to abuse him-  
self than he has to abuse another. In  
order to succeed in any undertaking  
there must be purpose and determina-  
tion, energetic devotion and consecration,  
yet all this implies common prudence,  
and the conservation of our forces. Pres-  
ident Harper seems not to have  
exercised such conservatism, but to have  
taxed himself beyond human capacity  
and endurance. It appears to us also  
that the he gave, unnecessarily, too  
much of his time to trifling details,  
which might have been as well per-  
formed by another. Mind you, this is  
said in no spirit of harsh criticism, for  
the man's life was a splendid example  
of consecration. His fault, if fault it  
be, was so noble as to be almost a vir-  
tue, but would he not have accomplished  
more if he had undertaken to do less,  
if by preserving his forces he had pro-  
longed his life ten or twenty years?

While on the subject, let us also give  
a hint to those over-zealous men and  
women, who in their zeal, associate  
themselves with all sorts of organiza-  
tions and give so much of their time  
to public work that they neglect the  
duties of home. We knew a man who  
boasted that he attended some sort of  
a church meeting or charitable meeting  
every night of his life; yet that man  
had at home a wife and a household  
of children. He was busy in the store all  
day, hardly taking time for his meals,  
yet every evening he was off to a meet-  
ing and so deprived his family of the  
pleasure and profit of his society. The  
successful life is the all-round life, the  
life which gives a fair share to every  
duty.

## The Value of Resolutions.

The Salem Times-Register says:

"Our valued Richmond contemporary,  
The Times-Dispatch, for whose opinions,  
we have always the highest regard, reads  
us a good-natured and happy express-  
ion of a discouragement that we made  
last week with reference to new year  
resolutions. It was so tender and touch-  
ing in its application that at first we  
were inclined to acknowledge that we  
were in error; but upon continued re-  
flection, we are forced to adhere to the  
opinion then expressed, that it is better  
not to make resolutions on the spur of  
the moment that are likely to be lightly  
broken soon after, for the reason that  
each time we fall in good resolves tends  
to discourage and weaken, with the  
ultimate result of a discouragement that  
is likely to lead to complete abandon-  
ment to self-indulgence. Therefore, we  
maintain, that unless a good resolution  
is made with the belief that the maker  
has backbone enough to stick to it, the  
resolution had better not be made.

Have we labored with you in vain?  
It is true that a man should be care-  
ful how he takes solemn vows upon him-  
self, how he makes resolutions which  
demand strength of will and steadfast-  
ness of purpose. If men and women  
were more careful in this respect there  
would be fewer cases in the divorce  
courts and less backsliding in the  
churches. If goes without saying that  
a man should not make a resolution  
when he is morally certain that he is  
not going to keep it, but he should not  
be so hesitating and so cowardly as never  
to make a good resolution, simply be-  
cause he doubts his ability to stand firm.  
A good resolution is the first and the  
necessary step in any reformation. It  
was the first step in the reformation of  
the Prodigal Son. He was an outcast,  
he had fallen to the lowest depths of  
human degradation, he was engaged in  
feeding swine, the most contemptible  
occupation that a Jew could have. But  
when he said, "I will arise and go to my  
father," he asserted his manhood. He  
called into action all the moral forces  
of his nature, he shuffled off his  
shackles, proclaimed his freedom and his  
manhood, and by that many resolution  
put himself on the road to rescue and  
reformation. But if he had failed to  
make such a resolve, if he had been de-  
terred by the fear that he would fall  
by the way, there had been no salvation  
for him. The condition of the moral  
coward is hopeless.

We are not featuring our esteemed con-  
temporary of Salem. We are simply  
making the case more clear, and we know  
that there is no disagreement between  
the Times-Register and The Times-Dis-  
patch on what has seemed to be a ques-  
tion in issue.

## Judge Garnett's Defeat.

The Democratic caucus selected a man  
of character and ability when they nomi-  
nated Mr. Claggett B. Jones to be judge  
of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit. We  
have no word to say against him. There  
is nothing that could be said against him  
as citizen or lawyer. But we confess to  
disappointment that Judge G. Taylor Gar-  
nett, incumbent, should have been defeat-  
ed. Richmond feels a peculiar interest in  
Judge Garnett, for he was selected to  
pass upon her plan of annexation, and  
our citizens have been favorably impres-  
sioned with his bearing as man and judge.  
Moreover, in his reply to a letter from  
Mr. James L. Tallaferrro and other citi-  
zens whose names were not revealed to

the caucus, in which he was offered  
the support of the "Independents" on  
condition that he would appoint certain  
citizens named as members of the elec-  
toral board, he showed himself to be a  
manly man, with a keen sense of honor  
and of his duty as a judge of this com-  
monwealth.

"I desire to say," he replied, "that  
heretofore, in offering for public office,  
I have done so absolutely untrammelled  
and unpledged, and in executing a public  
trust, I have always acted according to  
the dictates of my own conscience, and  
not from fear of the hope of reward; and  
at this late day in my public service,  
I am not to be persuaded or driven into  
change of that well-established course of  
conduct, which up to this time I feel  
assured has met with the approbation of  
that fair-minded and generous constitu-  
ency which has so often honored me with  
their confidence and support."

In that noble rejoinder he gave proof  
that he was worthy of the position to  
which he had been called, and it seems  
to us not only a matter of justice, but  
sound public policy for Democrats to re-  
tain in office judges who have proved  
themselves to be eminently fit and qual-  
ified to preside in court. Our judges should  
be placed upon a plane above the reach  
of even partisan politics, and they should  
be made to feel safe in their tenure, so  
long as their decisions are just and equi-  
table and their personal and official con-  
duct blameless.

Judge Garnett has proved himself to be  
such an official, and he was worthy of  
being continued in office.

## A Cipher Left Out.

In the note of Mr. Whitty, printed on  
our editorial page yesterday, the cor-  
rected figures giving the sales by Rich-  
mond manufacturers in 1905 of flour, corn,  
meal, pickles and flavorings indicated a  
total of \$3,610.23. That there was an  
omission in the figures was apparent.  
The sum should have been \$3,650.62. This  
brings the total of manufacturers' sales  
up to \$70,843.34.

## Christ's Boyhood.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"And Jesus increased in wisdom, and  
in stature, and in favor both with God  
and man."—St. Luke II, 52.

As Christians we think of our Lord's  
birth; and what more reasonable than  
that we should go on and think of our  
Lord's boyhood?

For if He were a very and real man  
He must have been also a very and real  
baby, very and real boy, very and real  
youth, and at last a very and real full-  
grown man.

Yet this is not so easy to believe as it  
may seem at first.

For many have stumbled at the birth  
of our Lord; they have stumbled at the  
manger in Bethlehem, as they do now  
at the cross. They found it hard to be-  
lieve that our Lord grew up like any real  
human child.

They would not believe that He went  
down to Nazareth and was subject to His  
Father and Master.

People believe generally now that our  
Lord worked at His father's trade, and  
that He Himself handled the carpenter's  
tools. We have no certain proof of it,  
but it is so beautiful a thought that one  
hopes it is true.

What does the Bible tell us? Very lit-  
tle indeed. It tells us very little because  
we were meant to know very little. Trust  
your Bible always, my friends, if it were  
good for you to know more, the Bible  
would tell you more.

But it tells us simply that Jesus grew  
just as a human child grows in body, soul  
and spirit.

Then it tells us of one case—and only  
one—in which He seemed to act without  
His parents' consent. And as the say-  
ings: the exception proves the rule. It  
is plain that His rule was to obey; that  
He was always subject to His parents, as  
other children are, except on this one  
occasion. And even in this case it is  
expressly stated, that He went back with  
them and was subject unto them.

I do not pretend to explain WHY our  
Lord stayed behind in the temple. I can-  
not explain (who can?), the why and  
wherefore of what I see people do in  
everyday common life. How much less  
then can one explain why our Lord did  
this, or that, when He was both God and  
Man?

But one reason seems to be very plain  
from St. Luke's words: He stayed behind  
to hear all He could from the Scribes and  
Pharisees, who were the Doctors (or  
teachers), of the Law.

He told the people many years after.  
"The Scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses's  
seat. All therefore which they command  
you that observe and do."

He was a Jew Himself, and came to  
fulfill all righteousness. Therefore He ful-  
filled such righteousness as was custo-  
mary among Jews according to their law  
and religion.

So to all children and young people I  
will say, if you wish really to think and  
know what Christ has done for you, you  
must remember that He was once a real  
human child, not different outwardly  
from other children, except in being a  
perfectly good child, in all things like as  
you all, but without sin.

Then whatever happens to you you will  
have the comfort of feeling—"Christ un-  
derstands this; Christ has been through  
all this. Child, though I am, Christ can  
be touched with the feeling of my  
weakness, for He was once a child like me."

So, then, if trouble, or sickness, or death,  
come to you—and you all know that sor-  
row, sickness and death must come—you  
will be comforted, supported, nay even  
cheerful if you will only try to be such  
children as Jesus was.

O obey your parents and be subject to  
them as He was. None can learn to com-  
mand until he has first learned to obey.  
Try to learn not only from your books,  
but also from your teacher, pastors, and  
masters—as He did. Pray to increase daily  
in favor but with God and man, as He  
did.

Then through life and all daily duties,  
and trials you will be supported and led,  
and if death should come, you need not  
be afraid, for Jesus Christ is with you.

Your childish faults will be forgiven  
for Jesus's sake. Your little deeds of  
love shall be accepted for Jesus's sake.

We must all become as little children,  
doing our work well where God has  
placed us; humble, obedient and tract-  
able, winning love from those around,  
and from God our Father in Heaven, and

then, I repeat, you need not fear sick-  
ness, nor pain, nor even death itself,  
for whenever it comes it will find you  
about your Father's business.

Richmond Democrats seem to be of  
same mind just now. They seriously con-  
sider doing away with the primary for  
the spring elections. Some people have  
to be knocked down more than once be-  
fore they learn that they are up against  
something, but Richmond appears to be  
quick of perception.—Virginia Citizen.

If there is any serious intention on the  
part of Richmond Democrats to abandon  
the primary election system, we have no  
knowledge of it.

The Staunton Dispatch has heard so  
often of the proposal to complete the  
Valley Road that it is not disposed to en-  
thusiasm over the latest announcement. But  
some folks are by nature skeptical.

The esteemed Times-Dispatch quotes  
Justice Crutched as finding a negro a few  
days ago \$20 and four months in jail on  
the charge of "selling whiskey on Sunday  
without license."

Query: If the negro had been licensed  
Justice John would have said "Not  
guilty," of course.—Gordonsville Gazette.

Law-breakers had better not follow the  
Gazette's cue in dealing with Justice  
John.

It is disheartening to note that the  
Bright and diamond-like stars of the  
canal project are too busy pursuing their  
criticisms with clubs to have much time for  
attacking the canal strip with spades.  
Really, unless they play their cards bet-  
ter, they may be out-trumped and lose  
the lead.

Those engaged in the Panama Canal  
work seem rather unwilling to call a  
spade a spade. But of course this may  
merely mean that they don't know ex-  
actly what a spade is.

Excavation of a more material nature  
being more or less wanting, the Canal  
Commissioners are wisely making the  
most of this opportunity to give a dig  
to Mr. Poultnie Bigelow.

Many persons are now making the in-  
teresting discovery that a leaf turned  
over may be unostentatiously turned  
back.

In the meantime, Mr. Rogers might  
reflect that silence ceases to be golden  
when the minute it becomes two palpably  
brazen.

The Porto Ricans, who are asking to  
be given a Senate, evidently don't read  
the papers. Or else they are singularly  
obtusely in drawing inferences.

Secretary Taft is taking a flesh-reduc-  
ing course, presumably with a view to  
getting into the Poultnie Bigelow class.

Virginia soil is well adapted for melon-  
growing, but a melon-cutting can take  
place most anywhere, and it often does.

If Mr. Odell is politically dead, Mr.  
Channey Dewey may no doubt be  
described as distinctly moribund.

A modern scientist says that excessive  
light is dangerous. It is for certain high-  
flyers in finance.

As to these little Panama difficulties,  
France is in position to titler in her  
leg-o-mutton sleeve.

A town, like a man, should not over-  
tax its strength.

## THIS DAY IN HISTORY

January 14th.

1520—Treaty of Madrid, between the Em-  
peror, Charles V., and Francis I., of  
France, by which the latter obtained his  
liberty.

1798—Five English gentlemen who had  
been sent to investigate the title of  
Visitor Alby, were by his orders assassi-  
nated at Benares, in India.

1805—Michigan Territory formed from a  
part of Indiana by act of Congress.

1830—The amended Constitution of Vir-  
ginia adopted by the convention.

1895—The first territorial Legislature of  
Nebraska assembled at Omaha.

1898—Unsuccessful attempt on the life of  
Napoleon III.

1863—Fight at Bayou Teche, La.; a num-  
ber of Confederates captured and the  
Confederate gunboat Cotton destroyed.

1875—Gladstone announced his formal  
retirement as the Liberal leader in  
Parliament.

1875—Sherman's bill providing  
for the resumption of specie payments  
on January 1, 1875, passed in both  
houses and approved by the President,  
January 14th.

1879—Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, of  
New York, elected President of the  
American Geographical Society.

1895—The bill to place General Grant on the  
retired list of the army passed in the  
Senate, but lost in the House, Feb-  
ruary 16th; the House finally passed  
the bill March 4th.

1895—The French Cabinet resigned, which  
action was followed a few days later  
by the resignation of President Casim-  
mir Perier.

1905—Russo-Japanese War; the Czar is-  
sued a rescript on the fall of Port  
Arthur, in which he said that Russia  
had recovered from much more serious  
reverses.

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## Views of the Virginia Editors

### Chase City Enterprise.

The Commercial Club has been holding  
some fine meetings since the beginning  
of the new year, and we believe the work  
being done will mark an era in the history  
of the town the like of which it has never  
seen before. We would like to be able to  
impress upon the young business men  
that they cannot afford to be callous or  
indifferent to the enterprises being under-  
taken. If you would best help your own  
individual interest, then fail to do noth-  
ing that is in your power to help the  
town—as the town goes so will you go.  
If the town sleeps, so will your individ-  
ual business in the end sleep. If the  
town goes forward, so will your business  
and fortune go with it. So we say, it is  
best from a selfish view, that you attend  
these meetings and participate in the de-  
liberations, and when the work is done  
be able to say: "I helped in it."—Chase  
City Progress.

### Protecting the Birds.

The board of supervisors acted wisely  
at their meeting Monday, when they pro-  
hibited the shooting